

The American people are doubtless generally aware, that from the extortionate manner by which lands are held in this country, (by the few,) and whence follow the exorbitant and most accursed *Rent System*, the peasantry of Ireland are reduced to a mere pittance, bordering on absolute beggary and starvation. For generations past, their food has consisted principally of potatoes, being obliged to sell off their wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, fruit, hay and vegetables, to pay unrighteous taxes and tithes. Judge, then, how deplorable and pitiable must be the condition this year, under the horrible prospect of a failure in the potato crop. Accompanying this, I enclose a Dublin newspaper to you, containing a letter upon this subject from N. McNamara, Catholic Rector of Kells. I believe his manly & Christian appeals will not be lost to the American ear, as they will most assuredly awaken deep sympathy and determined action among the humane of this old country. I am fully aware of all the obligations and difficulties connected with this subject—such as the despotism of the Government, cruel and unjust taxes of the poor, high Tariff, &c. &c. Yet nevertheless, there is no excuse whatever to be offered in defence of starvation.—While our own country is absolutely groaning under a superabundance of all the productions of the earth, thousands, nay, millions of the poor of this country are on the very verge of universal famine, and winter coming fast upon them. I ask my countrymen, shall these things be?

Shall any obstacle, whether in the shape of Corn Laws, or what not, prevent us from doing our duty to our fellow-men, of whatever country or kind? I know the humanity of America will answer, NO! "But what shall we do?" This is the question. May I suggest what may be done. Let public meetings be called immediately in our cities and towns, (or private subscriptions raised,) and let there be chartered forthwith scores of vessels, laden with the staff of life, and sent over here as swift as our fierce North-Westerns can wait them.

Don't stop to ask what the English Tariff duties will be. Do your own duties, Americans, in this matter, and your very acts will SHAME the English Government into compliance with your humane project. The Corn Laws would assuredly *quell* before the inevitable appeals of FREE BREAD STUFFS FROM AMERICA, and the Ports would be opened from one end of the kingdom to the other, ere the indignation of the world should be riveted upon the Nation.—Sir Robert Peel himself could not resist such an appeal. Oh! most fervently do I wish that such a step could be taken forthwith. Friend Greeley, can you not, dare you not, will you not move instantly in this matter? I know you can, you dare, and you will.

Ere this letter shall have reached you the famine will actually have commenced, and whatever may be done in the interim here to avert its evils immense suffering must ensue. Could I detail to you the many cases of wretchedness and want daily coming under our observation, I believe it would rouse our country to immediate and energetic action. But I need not detail them. Is it not enough that six millions of human beings in Ireland and England are within eight weeks of STARVATION? But I cannot pursue the awful subject. Help! oh, help! ye who can! Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers—friends of humanity, children of a common Father, YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS ARE STARVING! Here I leave the entire matter, mournful as it is, for the profound and solemn consideration of the American People; and may God open their hearts to do unto others as they would under reversed circumstances have others do to them. Yours truly,

J. H. Jr.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

SALEM, DECEMBER, 12, 1845.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being buried in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chestnut sts.

We received an *unopened* letter from W. H. Mills of Geneva, Ashtabula Co., in which he says, "enclosed is 75 cents."—There was no money in it when it was handed to us.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

In our intercourse with the people of the West, we have often observed, though more in sorrow than in anger, the prevalence of a sectional spirit—a local jealousy, which regards with dislike and distrust every thing of Eastern origin. Instead of that catholic spirit in which the hearts of all should meet and mingle as kindred drops, there is too much of self-pride, and self-glorification.—Unless we are ever on the watch, and carefully guard against the approach of such feelings, they will find a dwelling place in our bosoms; and with the fostering influence of those whose interest it is to cherish them, will soon become a mighty and controlling power. Perchance our remarks on this subject may give offence to some morbidly sensitive minds, and we should doubtless better please the mass of the people—though not the mass of our subscribers if they are the thinking men we judge them to be—if we were to adopt the spirit and language of some of the Western prints. The following from the Cincinnati Herald will perhaps somewhat increase its subscription list, but we should not prize subscribers purchased at such a price. Speaking of the meetings held in

that city by S. S. Foster and Abby Kelley it says—

"On last evening, they made a full, detailed exposition to the meeting, of the divisions in the ranks of Abolitionists at the East, the causes, in their estimation which led to them, and the results of them. The audience grew restive under this unlucky infliction, and numbers went out. The mistake the speakers made was, in supposing people in the West could be interested in listening to a detailed account of controversies between certain Eastern individuals, of whom the great mass 'out here' had never heard. And here we would make a general remark. The West is a world within itself. Eastern people, especially New Englanders, who have never crossed the mountains, overlook this fact. Old England considers this nation yet in its minority; and New England regards the West as in a state of pupillage, with its meek, modest eyes turned up to observe her illustrious deeds, and worship her great men. She is at a loss to understand how what she says or does, should not constitute the great topics of talk and meditation in the West.—If the speakers to whom we have referred could live in the West long enough, they would learn that the strife between certain anti-slavery gentlemen in Boston, is of the least possible concern to us; that here, we are very much bent upon thinking our own thoughts, speaking our own words, and going our own ways; in a word that Western People have come to the conclusion that they constitute the *body* of the American Nation, while the lingering States along the seaboard, though very useful in their way, constitute rather the *appendages*."

Now this is what we call contemptible bombast. We would not disparage the West in order to exalt the East, nor would we speak contemptuously of the East in hopes to give consequence to the West. This is a kind of game that is played off by brainless Fourth of July orators, and ignorant Britons. The one can see nothing good in England or in Englishmen, but glorifies as excellent beyond description all the institutions of America; the other sneers at the Yankee, calls him mean, and mercenary, and ignorant, lauds "little Vic" to the skies, and swears that her government is the best on earth. This senseless bombast has done much to foster jealousy and suspicion between these nations whose interests are so nearly allied. We have no respect for such a spirit on which ever side of the Atlantic it may be found; and if we mistake not, the feeling which dictated the sentiment we have quoted, is akin to that of which we have been speaking.

The East is a great and glorious portion of God's creation, great in herself, and not as "an appendage to the West" as the Dr. very modestly asserts. The mighty West is also great and glorious, though we have no warrant as yet for asserting that it "constitutes the body of the American Nation." Look at New England and trace her progress from the year the May Flower first touched her rock-bound coast up to the present hour. By patient labor, and indomitable perseverance, her rugged soil has been subdued, her rivers have been taught to obey and toil for man, her commerce whitens every sea, her fine steeds thunder o'er her plains, and the busy hum of machinery ascends from almost every village. She has made her granite an article of profitable commerce, her ice is used as a luxury in the tropical zone, and the timber of her forests is sought after in the market. Her children are to be found in every clime, upon every soil, they are scattered over the prairies of the far West, and their habitations are seen upon the banks of the Ohio, the Miami and the Scioto. Some of the first poets of America claim her as their birth place, some of the greatest statesmen of the present time point exultingly to her as the land of their nativity and men whose lives have done honor to themselves and their race, who have labored with a world-wide benevolence for the regeneration of mankind, there breathed their first breath, are there toiling to enstamp the principles of reform upon the spirit of the age.

Yet great as is New England, the West may perhaps become still greater, and her rapid growth is full of promise. Her inland seas are no longer an unbroken waste of water, whose shores are uninhabited save by the beasts of the forest; her mighty rivers are no longer unknown and unvisited save by the roving Indian in his light canoe, and the adventurous trader in his flat boat. Her prairies are no longer solitary in their beauty, her forests are no longer interminable and trackless, and her beautiful valleys have ceased to be known only by the description of the Western traveller. A few years of industry and toil, has, like the magic stroke of the wizard's wand, changed the aspect of the entire West. Handsome and thriving cities have grown up in her midst, villages have been built upon her prairies, commercial towns dot the shores of her lakes, and the constant passage of the numerous steamers upon her rivers and inland seas, laden with the products of her soil, and the fruits of her industry, bear ample testimony to her growing prosperity. Like the East she has colleges and various literary institutions, she gives to her country statesmen and poets, orators and writers, philanthropists and laborers. The people of the West have a goodly heritage,

their lot has been cast in pleasant places.—Let them be grateful for the blessings they enjoy, but never stoop to disparage others in order to elevate themselves. A truly noble mind would scorn the idea of dragging down another in order to seem great. Let us all, whether of the East or the West, banish sectional jealousy, and local prejudices, and adopt for our motto the just and catholic sentiment, that instead of a section of our country being the world, it takes the whole world to make our country.

CONGRESS.

In the Lower House they have already had the gag question before them. During the first day's session it was moved "that the rules and orders of the last House be adopted for the government of the present House."—Mr. Chapman of Michigan, who, we suspect, designs to become an humble imitator of Chas. G. Atherton, and a willing catspaw for the South, moved to amend by adopting the rules of the first session of the last Congress only. The adoption of this motion would have renewed the far famed 21st rule (though we believe it was the 23d. when it died,) under which all petitions, remonstrances, and memorials relating to the abolition of slavery were laid on the table unheard, unread, unreported, unnoted. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 121 to 84. But eleven from the Northern States voted for it, and seven from the South against it; an indication of progress most certainly, for when the gag was last adopted in 1810, twenty-six Northern members voted for it, while there was not, we think, more than one vote from the South against it. At the present session Delaware cast but one vote, which was against it, Louisiana gave one against it, Tennessee two, and Kentucky three. Of the eighteen votes which Ohio cast (two of her Representatives were absent) but one was given for the re-adoption of the gag, and that was by Farren a Democratic member.

The House has this year elected a Northern Speaker, J. W. Davis of Indiana, who is a member of the great Democratic party, which has for its head a slaveholder, one who claims a right to make merchandise of his brother. We cannot say certainly, but will venture a guess that he goes for the enlarging of the area of freedom by the annexation of Texas.—The very fact that he is elected Speaker must be regarded as pretty good evidence that he is a willing tool in the hands of the slaveocracy, for with public sentiment and party power as it now is, who but a Southerner, or "a Northern man with Southern principles" could be promoted to the Speaker's Chair?

OHIO BLACK LAWS.

Governor Bartley in his Message recommends the repeal of these laws, and on the 2nd, of December the subject was introduced into the Legislature by a committee from Cuyahoga Co. and by a memorial from the Orthodox Yearly Meeting of Friends recently held at Mt. Pleasant, the same that dragged out Abby Kelley for daring to speak against practices ten times as black as the Black Laws which they petition to have repealed.

As the session advances, other petitions of a similar character will be presented, and as the Whigs have the majority in both Houses, we suspect it will be rather amusing to watch the shifts to which they will resort, on the one hand, to sustain the character.

JEFFERSON INJURED IN THE PERSON OF HIS DESCENDANTS.—Notwithstanding all the services of Jefferson in the establishment of the freedom of this country, his own son, now living in Ohio, is not allowed a vote, or an oath in a court of justice!—Cleveland American.

Is this a fact? If so it ought to be known. Perhaps "the Democracy" might be induced to pass a special act in his favor.—Cincinnati Herald.

If the Whig, Democratic and Liberty parties would refuse to support the Constitution which denies to him the right of the elective franchise—if they would no longer appoint men to swear to sustain it, and to execute the laws which reject his testimony in the courts of the State, it would be a more powerful rebuke of the spirit of oppression than any they have yet administered, or can administer while acting under the Constitution.

COMEOUTERISM.

Among our communications will be found one from James Barnaby to the Society of Friends, which we commend to the particular attention of all connected with that body, as well as to the members of other religious associations that sustain slavery. It is a frank and decided expression of opinion, every way worthy a man of principle, and a lover of humanity.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As might be expected this is a lengthy document, quite too long for our columns. The extracts which will be found in another part of our sheet, together with the following brief synopsis, will give an idea of the subject upon which it treats.

Texas annexation. The faith of both countries solemnly pledged to it, and its speedy consummation desirable.

Our relations with Mexico, whose attitude has of late been rather hostile toward us.—Our pecuniary claim upon that government. Complaints of Mexico, who it seems has behaved very naughtily, while the U. States has been very forbearing, though much aggrieved.

Oregon. Anticipated difficulty with Great Britain in relation to that Territory. The U. States has of course done just what was right, and is not responsible for any thing unpleasant, which may hereafter occur. Suggests the propriety of establishing a monthly Oregon mail.

Financial Affairs. Balance in Treasury on the 1st of July, nearly eight millions of dollars. Public debt unpaid on the 1st of Oct. a little over seventeen millions of dollars. A modification of the Tariff recommended, and the establishment of a Constitutional Treasury.

Public Land. Management of the mineral lands belonging to government very defective; recommended to be sold.

War Department. Some excursions made by one or two regiments of Dragoons into the Indian country were productive of good effect upon the savages, by exhibiting our military prowess. Increase of the Navy recommended.

Post Office Department. Deficiency of between one and two millions of dollars the last year. A change proposed which will relieve the Treasury from any further demand, and not materially increase the rates of postage.

Attorney General. Recommended that he be placed on a par with the heads of other Departments.

District of Columbia. A tender care for all the people of this District—except the negroes—is very strongly recommended, and the President declares that Congress possesses exclusive jurisdiction over it.

Conclusion. A panegyric upon Gen. Jackson as a friend of the rights of man &c. &c. and a commending of Congress to the care and guidance of God.

GOVERNOR BARTLEY'S MESSAGE.

Opens with a concise statement of the pecuniary affairs of the commonwealth, by which it appears that the debts of the State amount to about twenty millions of dollars. The present system of common school education he considers very deficient, and with a view to its improvement, recommends the establishment of a State Board of Education, and the appointment of a State Superintendent of Common Schools. The Miami University at Oxford, which has been patronized by the State, is in a flourishing condition, but the Ohio University at Athens, which is also a kind of Legislative ward, is embarrassed, and has partly suspended operations. The Medical College at Cincinnati which is under the control of the Legislature, is prosperous, but he proposes a relinquishment of this property to the Trustees of the College in order that it may be enlarged, which he thinks the State ought not attempt to do while its pecuniary responsibilities are so heavy. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the practice of betting on elections, suggests that it be made a crime in the eye of the law; and is of opinion that the perpetrators deserve imprisonment in the Penitentiary and disfranchisement. He states at considerable length the difficulties between Ohio and Virginia, and in a paragraph of five lines urges the repeal of the Black Laws.—After speaking of the flourishing condition of the State Penitentiary, and Lunatic Asylum, Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb, and Asylum for the Blind, and suggesting the creation of a State Office of Surveyor General, and recommending the erection of Public Buildings, the Governor concludes his Message in the usual way.

WELL DONE ATTLEBOROUGH.—We learn that Moses Wilmarth, Esq., a staunch Abolitionist, and a very worthy man, was elected Representative in Attleborough, on the second day's trial. The choice was effected in this instance, by the help of the Democrats. We hope the Whigs will take the hint in some of those towns where they have failed to elect.—Beacon.

We should not think that Moses Wilmarth, Esq., would feel very comfortable in his Representative chair, knowing that he does not occupy it by the wishes of those who chose him, but was elected as a kind of lesser evil, in order to spite the Whigs.

The "Beacon" calls this doing well, and hopes the Whigs in other places "will take the hint," and in the spirit of retaliation, elect Liberty party candidates.

The Liberty party, claims above all other political organizations, to be governed by principle, but numbers are necessary to its success; and if the above be a specimen of its tactics, we should say that it is more eager for victory, than scrupulous about the means by which it is to be obtained.

THE LIBERTY PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following extract of a letter is from a respectable member of the Society of Friends, in Guilford county, North Carolina.

"One word as to the present state of feeling in this section, on the subject of slavery. Within the last twelve months there has been a great increase of anti-slavery sentiment in this section of country. The time has been, and not many years past, when the most odious epithets could be applied to a person, but this cloud of prejudice is now becoming dispelled, and people converse freely on the subject. Political Abolition is a lever that has exerted a more powerful influence on the leading men of the South, in arousing them to a respectful notice of Abolition principles, than any other means that could have been adopted. The anathemas and appeals against slavery fall unheeded. But acquire the balance of political power, and break old party lines, and there is immediately an inquiry awakened in the two old parties, as to the means of success by inducing the third party to join them; and before they can hope to succeed in this, they will have to conform their policy to that of the third party. And by these inquiries, prejudices are dispelled, and an unbiased examination of their principles is the consequence.

"Respectfully, thy friend,

"REUBEN STARRUCK."

We have a better opinion of Southerners than has friend Starruck. We do not believe that their moral sentiment is so dead, that "the anathemas and appeals against slavery fall unheeded." The effect of such means may be unnoted by a political Quaker, who manifestly has more faith in the ballot-box than in moral principles; yet our belief remains unshaken that no truth was ever uttered in vain, but that it will perform its appointed work.

Only think of the Quaker shoemaker of England—the founder of the Society of Friends—going to the South, and in the harsh old Saxon with which he was wont to stir up the wrath of the ungodly priests of his day, pouring out his anathemas against slavery, and appealing to those inborn and eternal principles of justice and humanity which have a dwelling in the bosom of every man. The seeds of truth which he scatters, lie for a season buried in the earth, and Reuben Starruck, who has watched his movements with a curious eye, calls to him "Friend George! Friend George! Thy anathemas and appeals against slavery fall unheeded. Political Abolition, the ballot-box is the great lever by which the system is to be overthrown." Imagine, if you can, the look of astonishment with which George Fox would listen to such sentiments from a modern Quaker, and the terrible language in which he would rebuke him for his want of faith in God.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

B. S. Jones, and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock, will hold meetings at Mt. Union or vicinity, on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, the 13th and 14th inst.

BUFFALO NEWSPAPERS.

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This paper is new and peculiar. It is the only paper in the United States upon the plan it is conducted.

All others take their European intelligence from the English Press, thus leaving us ignorant of all the continental affairs except what it suits the English interest to detail.

In politics the Pilot looking above and beyond present party distinctions, aims at NATIONALITY; and its motto is—"For our country at all times; to approve her when right, and to right her when wrong."

The Pilot's party is the citizens of this Republic, against any and all its enemies.

Locally, the Pilot will especially consult the interests of Buffalo and the great and growing valley of the Lakes, with which the former is inseparably connected.

The Pilot is supplied with regular daily files of the Paris papers of every political party, and will therefore furnish not only the English but the continental news, from both sides, enable its readers to judge more correctly than they possibly can by reading only one.

The commercial department of the Pilot is in fully competent hands, as all will admit, and the market intelligence will be second to no other sheet, either in accuracy or its early promulgation.

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